FIRST EDITION

Ireland's Reign of Public Indignation and Alarm.

Fifteenth Amendment in Delaware.

A Veritable Day of Jubilee.

Crime and its Retribution.

Jail Breaking in the West.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

IRELAND.

What is Sald of the New Coercion Policy-"Uan a Kingdom be Ensiaved" in Europe? WEXFORD, March 26, 1870.—It would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the feel cion bill of the Government is regarded by all elasses here. Not since 1846, when the late Sir Robert Peel introduced and carried another coercion bill, and when the state of the country differed very little from what it is now, were the feelings of the Irish people so outraged and insulted by English tyranny and intolerance as they are at present. From the determination shown during the last session by the present Cabinet to de justice to the Irish people, we were all led to be leve that the days of persecution, like Edmund Burke's "age of chivalry," were gone, but, un-fortunately, the conduct of the Government during the past week has proved not only how greatly we were mistaken, but how absurd it is greatly we were instaken, but how absurd it is for Irishmen to expect justice from the English nation. They are, I regret to say, very bitterly disappointed, particularly so as they were led to believe by the highest authority in the country, Mr. Gladstone, that Ireland was henceforth to be governed in accordance with Light House are recovered with Light House are recovered with Light House are recovered with the second recovered cordance with Irish ideas. However anxions he may be to rid himself of the responsibility at-taching to this expression, Mr. Gladstone cannot make the Irish people believe that he did not make use of it. If we except the disestablishment of the Church, which was no doubt a work perfectly in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people, the government have, up to the present, done nothing to fulfil the promise of the first minister of the crown.

THE LATEST AGITATION.

No sooner was the Church disestablished than No sooner was the Church disestablished than the Irish people began to agitate for an unconditional amnesty for the political prisoners. Public meetings were held all over the country to express the opinions of the people with regard to the imprisonment of these men. They were attended by persons of every class in society and of every shade of religious and political opinion. Even those who were opposed to Fenianism joined in urging upon the Government the necessity, or at all events the expediency, of opening the prison doors. With the exception of the extreme section of the Tory party, the whole nation took part in this Tory party, the whole nation took part in this work of mercy. What was the result? After weeks and months of agitation, when the will of the nation was clearly and unmistakably ex-pressed, the same Minister, who had promised rule Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas; who had shed what I am reluctantly obliged to call hypocritical tears over the Neapolitan prisoners, refused to listen to the cry of mercy in favor of those confined in British dungeous Then, and not till then, did the people discover that they were betrayed. Indignant, however, as they were at what they considered, and consider still, an unjustifiable breach of faith, they tried to disginse their feelings in the hope that they might obtain what they expected and wanted most of all, namely, a good land bill. But here again they were disappointed.

Fixity of tenure became the watchword of the Irish nation. The right of the Irish people to live upon the Irish soil was proclaimed at hundr. ds of meetings held all over the country in the interest of the tenant farmer. The principle of fixity of tenure was adopted at one of the largest and, probably, one of the most representative assemblies over held in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues well knew the wishes and feelings of the Irish people with regard to the Irish land; they knew that nothing less than fixity of tenure and fair rents would satisfy them; but they kept a deaf car to the cries of the people and proposed a land bill which the whole nation has unhesitatingly pronounced a sham. Nor is this all.

GAG LAW.

The Government is now engaged in gagging the mouths of those who are crying out against their deception and injustice, by a bill unsurpa-sed in severity by the penal laws of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or by the despotism of the Czar. At such a time and under such circumstances it is strange, to say thel sas), for a liberal government to have re-course to such a cruel and arbitrary measure. And fet what? For the suppression of crime among the agrarian population and to prevent the spread of sedition among the ignorant classes of the country. These appear to me to be the two causes which induced Government to propose this 'terri-bill," as a leading London journal calls For my part I must say that I am strongly inclined to think the passing of this penal enact ment was a very false, ill-advised step on the part of the Government, and that before long they will discover that they have made a very serious mistake. They were, I readily admit the most popular English Government that ever they have passed this bill at the expense of all the popularity they possessed. I do not think that it will either prevent crime or the spread of sedition. On the contrary, it will be the means of doing much mischief, and, as I believe, have the effect of increasing the number of those out rages which it was intended to suppress. people are disappointed with the Land bill; the coertion bill aggrieves and insults them. They have lost all confidence in the British Parlia-ment. The chicanery of the Government during the last few months has made them more disloyal than they ever were before. They are become almost indifferent to Parliamentary action. I may tell you that I have very good authority for saving that all, or very nearly those who expected redress at the hands of Mr. Gladstone have lost all confidence in him, and have become so disloyal that it is greatly to be feared the next few years will be years of strife and misery in Ireland.

A BLOW AT NATIVE "LIBERTY." The Coercion bill, or, as it is erroneously called, the Peace Preservation bill, strikes at the root of Irish liberty; it is peculiarly severe and stringent with regard to the rural population and the native press; there is no doubt that it will leave the great bulk of the people entirely at the mercy of the magistracy and the police. I believe I am justified in saying that one-half of the Irish magistracy is no more one-lifed, either by education or impartiality, to qualified, either by education or impartiality, to administer justice from the bench than would be the Hottentots of Africa, nor as well, for the latter are actuated by a spirit of fairness in their dealings, which, I regret to say, does not always characterize the conduct of the

Justice "Shallows" of Ireland. Publicly and openly, without the least reserve or scruple, these carry their partisanship to such an extent that the people have come to regard the tribunals over which they preside as instruments of oppression. Orangeman is as much ments of opprossion. Orangeman is as much opposed to Fenian and Fenian to Orangeman, as if they were arrayed against each other on the field of battle. The one does not expect nor does he get justice from the other. Should a magistrate have any pique or grudge against a reighbor he is not as a general rule back. a neighbor he is not, as a general rule, back-ward in availing himself of his position on the bench to revenge it. Instances of this kind are of daily occurrence, and have contributed in no small degree to degrade the Irish bench in the estimation of the Irish people.

TERRIBLE TUG-BOAT EXPLOSION.

The Boller of the Tug William Wells Explodes and Kills Four Men-Another Badly Wounded -Loss, \$25,000.

Yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, a most terrific explosion startled the residents of Bergen Point and Staten Island, jarring the buildings in the immediate neighborhood, and arousing from their beds the inhabitants of the two shores for miles around. The tug-boat William Wells, which was lying at the dock on the Jersey shore. just opposite the Sailors' Snug Harbor, exploded her boiler, and was torn to pieces by the acci-dent. Besides the loss of property four lives were sacrificed, and one other person was seriously scalded.

The tugboat left New York on Wednesday evening to go to Elizabethport, where it was to take a boat in tow back to this city. At the point named, opposite the Snug Harbor, the boat was stopped and tied to the dock for the night, the crew taking their rest in the cabin.

THE CREW. The crew was composed of five persons:— Maurice Roche, the pilot—who with a Mr. Ker-rin, of Brooklyn, owned the craft—Walter Scott, engineer; Charles McKnight, fireman; William Dolan, deckhand, and Maurice Roche, Jr., steward. The pilot slept in the pilot-house, the steward in the hold, the other three in the cabin. When the explosion came, the men, it is supposed, were sleeping, and unconscious of their doom. The bursting of the boiler hurled them upwards and out into the chan-nel, tearing the little boat asunder, and instantly killing the captain, fireman, and deckhand. Scott, the engineer, was terribly mutilated, but survived until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died at Bellevue Hospital, to which he was taken at daylight. The body of McKnight was recovered by the affrighted resi-dents of the town, who flocked to the scene of the disaster, and, after a long search, the body of Roche, the pilot, was also fished from the water. Both were badly mutilated, their limbs having been broken and the flesh torn and dis-figured. The body of Nolan, the deck-hand,

ONE MAN SAVED. The steward, young Roche, was the only one of the crew who escaped with his life. His preservation was due to the lucky accident of his being compelled to sleep below the deck. The explosion carried away the deck, and everything above him. His injuries, which are serious, consist of wounds caused by the scalding water. He was brought to No. 72 Liberty street, in this city, where our reporter visited him yesterday afternoon, obtaining the above facts. The engineer, according to young Roche's statement, retired to his berth without turning off steam, the explosion being caused by the consequent exhaustion of water. The boiler was blown to fragments, and pieces of the iron and woodwork of the boat were thrown hundreds of yards from the spot where the craft lay. The water was covered with floating fragments of the wreck.

A LUCKY YUARREL. The steward's life was saved by a dispute with his father. The latter desired to sleep in the pilot house, and ordered his son to go below, not even permitting him to sleep in the cabin

with the rest of the crew.

Mr. Roche, the pilot and part owner of the resided at No. 73 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, to which place his body was taken. He had been for twenty years a pilet and captain of tug-boats, and had amassed a considerable fortune. He was a man of sober and industrious habits, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was much respected. His funeral will take place

on Saturday.

The tug-boat, which was worth \$25,000, was fully insured. An inquest will be held on the bodies of the victims of the disaster.—N. Y. World to-cay.

JAIL-BREAKING.

How the Louisville Prisoners Escaped-No News of them at Last Accounts.

The Louisville Journal of the 13th instant

The escape of Smith and Mickey and the other less important prisoners from the county jail on Monday evening was the main topic of conversation throughout the city yesterday. How they escaped was the great wonder, and many were the comments in reference to it. In point of skilfulness and daring it was classed with the greatest of the exploits of the famous Jack Sheppard. The affair was well planned and well executed, or else luck was on their side, and each of them happened to pass out just at the very moment when no one was looking, and came down a ladder in full view of the

street, which is always crowded with passers.

The account of their escape, as published yesterday, was incorrect in some particulars, being taken while the excitement was at its height, and before the real manner of their escape had been discovered. From an examination of the premises yesterday it was evident that the principals, at least, had long thought over the matter and had fixed upon this particu-lar time and manner in which to make the When the guards were all called away to aid in preparing the new jail for occupation, the prisoners went to cell No. 6, in the third tier, a cell which was long ago cast aside as not fit for use, and in the ceiling of which there was a narrow and soft flag-stone. This, by some means or other, they broke in two, and, one half holding firmly in its place, the other half was pushed up into the garret, which is just over this tier cells. This made an aperture just about big enough for a man's head to go through. Through this they crawled and found themselves in the garret, or just under the shingle roof. Nothing was left but to crawl through the port-holes, and they were upon the walls of the old prison, which almost touch the new. Against the wall of the new prison stood a tall ladder, which had been used by the workmen and very care lessly left standing there. Down this the whole nine came, in broad daylight, with persons passing to and fro, and were not discovered. either, then, went back and climbed over a plank fence into the alley, or walked boldly out late Jefferson street and strolled away to be seen no

more, perhaps forever. It was currently reported yesterday that Smith had been sean at his father-in-law's house, in suburban California, but the report is not authenticated. As to the seven negroes who escaped little has been done so far, the two murderers being considered the main chance. Large rewards will be offered, and they will be as sharp in getting away as they were in getting out if they escape for good.

HORRIBLE!

A Boy's Head Blown Off.

A horrible affair occurred early on Tuesday evening at New Castle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, by which a boy named John Clenden-ning, about fourteen years of age, came to a sudden and frightful death. During the afternoon the boy's parents went away for a while,

leaving only him about the premises. They returned between 5 and 6 o'clock, and the boy was not to be seen anywhere about. They felt somewhat alarmed, and searched the house. At length they visited the garret, and there they found him lying on the floor with his blood and brains scattered all about, and the entire top and back of his head blown off. Near him on the floor lay a shot-gun, which had evidently been the instrument of his death. It is supposed that the boy had been handling the gun without knowing that it was loaded, and after throwing back the hammer had put the muzzle in his mouth to blow through the barrel. By some means the hammer fell and the gun was discharged. The feelings of the parents on making the terrible discovery may be imagined.

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

An Aged Broker Robbed and Almost Mur-dered at His Office at Midday—The Jack Sheppards Speedily Punished.

Yesterdaz, in the General Sessions, one of the most important and most thrilling cases of crime ever tried in this or any criminal court was disposed of by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., our efficient and independent City Judge. Two men, named Francis Degan and Daniel Whitner, were arraigned charged with robbery in the first degree, and also with felonious assault and better, the complainant below. battery, the complainant being Joseph A. Jack-son. The accused pleaded not guilty, and the prosecuting officer proceeded to try them upon

the indictment for robbery.

Joseph A. Jackson, an aged and venerable looking gentleman, tottered to the stand and

A STARTLING TALE. It appeared that he carried on the business of a broker at No. 5 Amity street, and that about noon on the 18th of March the prisoners entered, looked around, saw Mr. Jackson and his clerk and said, "Oh, we have made a mistake," and then went out. Fifteen minutes afterwards they came back, the clerk having left in the meantime, and said, "I guess we are right. Is your name Jackson?" To which the old gentleman

replied, "Yes."

Whitner then handed Mr. Jackson a letter,

Whitner then handed and while reading which he proceeded to read, and while reading he was knocked senseless with some sharp instrument, inflicting a gash upon the head, which the old gentleman exhibited to the court and jury. He added that his office clothes were perfectly saturated with blood; and that for weeks he was so prostrate and unconscious from the effects of the beating he received that he could not recognize his own wife. Mr. Jackson had stolen from him a gold watch and chain, valuable diamond pin, gold match safe, a bunch of keys, and a pocketbook, the aggregate value of which was \$1000.

Robern J. Rosenthal, a clerk in Mr. Jackson's employ, was the next witness, who testified that on the day of the occurrence, between twelve and one o'clock, he left Mr. Jackson alone in the office, perfectly well in every respect, but when he returned, three-quarters of an hour afterwards, he was

FRIGHTENED BY THE SPECTACLE which met his gaze. He found his employer lying on the floor covered with blood; there was not only a large hole in his head, but he was perfectly unconscious, and the floor and windows of the office were covered with gore. He procured assistance, and had Mr. Jackson re-moved. The clerk described Mr. Jackson's appearance before he left the office, stating that he saw him have the gold watch and chain and the diamond pin in his shirt, but on his return the pockets were rifled and the valuables gone.

Dr. Butler described the physical condition of

Mr. Jackson when he first saw him, the most serious wound on the head being about two and a half inches long, in the region of the ear. The doctor stated that he was still attending him three times each day, and expressed the opinion that Mr. Jackson would finally recover. Officers King and Lyon, of the detective force testified that they arrested the prisoners on the

night of the 26th of March, while passing through Division street. Degan had Mr. Jackson's gold watch and seventy-two dollars in his pocket, and Whitner subsequently told the officer that if he would bring him to Mr. Jackson he would tell him the truth about the

This was the case for the people, and after a brief and eloquent address by Mr. Kintzing, whom the Court assigned to defend the prisoners, Mr. Fellows poured hot shot into the jury-box for fifteen minutes, which resulted in the rendition of

A VERDICT OF GUILTY by the jury without leaving their seats. Judge Bedford called Officer King to state the antecedents of the prisoners, who drew a rather dark portrait of their characters. It appeared that Degan was twice convicted of burglary, and Whitner was arrested several times for different

To the usual inquiry which the clerk propounds, "What is your occupation?" one of the highwaymen replied that he was a plasterer and the other said he was a blacksmith. The evidence showed that between them old Mr. Jackson was pretty well plastered and pounded by the heartless ruffians.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:— Such monsters as you are should be caged for life. The sentence of the Court is that you each be confined in the State Prison, at hard labor, for the term of nineteen years and six months. The spectators who crowded the court-room could not refrain from

EXPRESSING THEIR APPROBATION at this just sentence, but gave vent to their feelings in enthusiastic applause. The audience listened with breathless attention to the shocking development made by the witnesses in this case, and the court-room presented a much livelier spectacle than the other branch of the court, where the monotonous details of the McFarland case are being evolved.—N. Y. Herald this morning.

UNFORTUNATE BLOW.

A Man Blows Out the Gas and Is Suffocated-His Timely Discovery.

The Pittsburg Chronicle of last evening says:— A guest at the Merchants' Hotel came very near committing careless suicide on Wednesday morning. His name is D. J. Martin, and he came from Brandonville, West Virginia. He is in the glass business, we believe, and came here yesterday on business. He took a room at the Merchants, and then went out. He did not return until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when he proceeded to his room, one of the smallest, by the way, in the hotel, and locked the door. That was the last seen of him until 10 o'clock this morning. Renovation is going on at the hotel, in the form of the annual "spring cleaning," and at about 10 o'clock the apostles of cleanliness were ready to commence on Mr. Martin's room. It became desirable that he should leave it temporarily, and application was made at the door. There was no response. Again. Still no response. Something wrong was feared, and the door was forced open. The room was found to be full of gas, and the occupant lay in the bed insensible. Examina-tion showed that the gas had been left turned on about three-fourths turned on about the been either blown out or turned off and the thumb screw turned partly back in careless haste or unsteadiness. Dr. Rogers was sent for and promptly attended the patient. By the use of proper restoratives he was at length brought back to consciousness, but at last accounts still lay in a very feeble condition and suffering very greatly. It is thought that he will recover, but his condition is somewhat critical. He says

very would have been too late.

JUBILO!

The Colored People of Wilmington Celebrate the Promulgation of the Fifteenth Amend-ment-Their Gratitude to a Veteran Absti-tionist. From an Occasional Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Dal., April 15.

Happening to visit this city yesterday on business, I was speedily made aware that something of unusual importance to the colored folks was going on. Without exaggeration, the streets were literally black with people. A train of twenty cars left the depot at Broad and Washington avenue, Philadetphia, and seventeen cars came up from Baltimore. besides large trains from Dover and Delaware City. In fact, it seemed as if the whole colored population of the State was turned loose in Wilmington to celebrate the promulgation of the fifteenth amendment. Among the features of the day was a procession, which was both large and imposing. After a few preliminary marchings the line proceeded to the residence of Thomas Garrett, Esq., and with many demonstrations of sincers love and respect placed him in their midst in an open bareuche. He had a wreath of natural flowers thrown over his shoulders, and looked the very picture of content. No man in the country has done more for the poor and oppressed, both black and white, than Thomas Garrett, and it would have strengthened your faith in human nature to have heard the many expressions of heartfelt gratitude towards him ut tered by these simple-minded creatures. I could fill a book with anecdotes related of him

and the early days of the Anti-Slavery Society. He was once robbed of all his property by the laws of Delaware, for his devotion to his principles. As showing the affection the poor blacks felt for one who had suffered so much for them, I will relate an incident as told me by an old woman of eighty years. She said;—"Did you ever hear of the time he lost all his money? Well! he did lose it all, and we poor darkeys couldn't give him any of it back; but I tell you what we could do for him-we could pray, and we had prayer meetings in four of our churches every day; and bress de Lord he got it nearly all back, and then we thought we had helped him some." The old man is "game" too, as another said when relating this story :- A young colored girl, who had been much abused by her master, escaped, and came to Thomas Garrett for the protection he never refused a fugitive from oppression. Her master, a prototype of his class, demanded her with pistol in hand, but the old man didn't give her up,

and she eventually escaped.

The ceremonies of the day were concluded by speech-making at Institute Hail. I was fully impressed with the events of the day, and at last clearly understood the meaning of the sixteenth amendment. I wished many times that I had been a man, so that I might have raised my voice in honor of the peaceful hero of the occasion.

L. P. W.

Incidentals.

—Some of the Democratic papers in Mary-land denounce the action of the State Committee in recommending that efforts be made to conciliate the negro voters.

—A Salem (Mass.) paper thinks it a "curious coincidence that the grandfather of the bridegroom at a recent wedding in that city had but one leg, and the grandfather of the bride but -It is said of the man who was pardoned

from the Massachusetts State Prison last week, after twenty-two years' confinement, that he was more surprised at the street cars than at anything else.

Complete returns from the Ohio Tenth Con-

gressional District give Peck, Republican, 2631 majority over Hill, Democrat. Carter, "straight out repudiation and no nonsense," received 834 votes in Williams county and 141 in Defiance -The Canadian expedition against the Red

River insurgents is, judging by the names of its chief officers, a "linsey-woolsey" affair. This is defined by Worcester:-"Anything mixed and mean—a motley composition."
—"Washington," exclaimed a member of a

Nashville debating club, in stentorian tones, "Washington was a great man; he was a good man; he was a noble man; his mind had a powerful grasp of the future; if ever a man was non compos mentis Washington was that -John Slidell writes from Paris to a friend in

Louisville that "it is now believed that the in-tended wife of the Prince Imperial is to be the Princess Marie Clotilde, of Saxe Weimar, and not the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, as gossip has had it. The little Princess Maria is pretty and rich, and a grand-daughter of Karl August, and, consequently, a great-grand daughter of the famous Duchess Amalia. It i good stock, and Napoleon knows what he i

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

Lewes, Del., April 15.—Schr Addie Murchie, lying in the harbor, 26 days from Araceibo, reports brig La Provencia, 75 days from Naples for New Pork, off Hatteras on the 9th inst. The Murchie was 14 days north of Hatteras. She had severe weather; lost jib, foresail, and topsails, and carried away forestays. Wind to-day NW., light. Thermometer, 71.

FORTHURS MONROE April 15.—Passed in for Ball. FORTRESS MONROE, April 15.—Passed in for Bal-timore—Brig Romance.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 15

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

T A. M.......65 | 11 A. M.......80 | 2 P. M.......84

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Anthracite, Green. New York, W. M. Baird

teamer Maydower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Quincy, Mass., Knight &

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Fanny, Turner, 74 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to N. Hellings & Bro.
Schr James Martin, Baker, 5 days from Boston, with mdse, to Mershon & Cloud, 5 P. M. 12th inst., Little Egg Harbor bearing NW. by W., 10 miles distant, passed a large schooner sunk, with part of stern out of water, sails hanging in rags; New York pilot boat No. 16 was alongside of her; saw a galley about two miles from the wreck. (This is no doubt the schooner halling from Philadelphia, reported by the steamship Lodona, at New York.)

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW. Ship Nimbus, from Liverpool; N. G. bark, supposed the Carl August, from Liverpool; schr Addie Murchie, from Porto Rico.

pondence of The Evening Telegraph. EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, April 14.—Only one barge, the M. F. Hannigan, with linseed for New Brunswick, will leave in tow to-night.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 14.—The follow-ing barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:— Ella, Sam Hardwell, A. R. Van Buren, and Wm. Norman, all with coal for New York. L. S. C. MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, 22 days from St. Jago, at New York yesterday. Had been 7 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE. and NW. gales.
Schr Sophie Wilson, Walls, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 7th inst.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, for Philadelphia, was leading at Matanzas 1st inst.
Schr R. W. Tull, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

that according to the best of his recollection he blew the gas out instead of turning it off. Had he remained alone a short time longer, disco-

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Cole-Gorham

Debate on the Georgia Bill.

Selling Midshipmen's Appointments

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Court-Martial.

Special Despatch to The Securing Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- In conformity with a recent resolution of the House of Representatives, charges have been preferred against Commander John H. Upshur for conduct unbecoming an officer, and the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a general court-martial, to convene at the Navy Department on Thursday, the 21st instant, for the trial of that officer. The following officers will comprise the court:-Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, President; Commodore A. M. Pennock, Captain E. G. Parrott, Captain William Reynolds, Captain Henry K. Davenport, Commander E. Simpson, and Commander William J. Temple, members, and John W. Bell, Judge Advocate.

It will be remembered that it was alleged that Commander Upshur made a present to a member of Congress of \$1300, after his son had been appointed a midshipman at Annapolis. It is understood that the charges are based upon

The United States third-rate screw steamers Ticonderoga and Shenandoah, ten guns, now at the Boston Navy Yard, are being fitted for immediate sea service.

The Navy Department has received a despatch from Commander Lewis, reporting his arrival in the Resaca at Valparaiso. The Yantic has arrived at Key West and the Guard at Caledonia Bay. All well.

The Gorham-Cole Case. Another caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning to settle the fight between Senator Cole and Secretary Gorham. Speeches were made by Senators Sumner, Stewart, Nye, and others, all counselling peace. It was ascertained by Senator Cole and his friends that a majority of Senators were opposed to the removal of Mr. Gorham, and a resolution was offered and agreed to referring the matter to the old committee for adjustment. Senator Cole has intimated his willingness to leave the matter to the decision of the Senate.

The Georgia Bill.

It is expected there will be a sharp contest to-day over the amendments to the Georgia bill. The opponents of the Bingham amendment charge that the vote on the Williams amendment was taken yesterday, when a large number of its friends were absent, and when it was generally understood that no vote would be taken. The Senator, who has canvassed the Senate, states that there is a majority of eight against Bingham's amendment. There is a disposition to sit out the debate to-day until a vote

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION. Senate.

Washington, April 15.—Petitions were pre-sented for the repeal of the law prevent-ing compensation to citizens of Maryland for slaves taken during the war; for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, and against the revival of the Income tax. Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of the American Geographical and Statistical Society touching the proposed expedition to the Arctic regions, culogistic of the scientific attainments of Dr. Hayes, and recommending the employment of his services.

Mr. Trumbuli presented a memorial from O. B.

Hart, who claims a seat as a legally elected senator

from Florida, representing that the report of the Judiciary Committee on the subject did not contain such a representation of the law and facts of the case as the contestant was entitled to have, and asking to be heard in argument before the Senate, Laid on the table.

Mr. Fenton presented a petition to abolish the duty on tea and coffee, and reduce that on sugar and

Mr. Cragin, from the Naval Committee, in response to memorial, referred to the committee from retired naval officers for restoration to the active list, read a resolution adopted by the committee for its government. In the judgment of the committee, Congress ought not to entertain these applications for restoration, or for changes of rank or restoration and property and the restoration or changes of rank or restoration or changes of rank or restoration.

or grade, unless such restoration or change be re-commended by the Executive Department. Mr. Scott introduced a bill to authorize the au-thorities of Washington to subscribe \$500,000 to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Potomac Itali-road, and to issue bonds for the same. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. Conkling the bill authorizing the First National Bank of Delhi, New York, to change its location was passed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to simplify and re-

duce the rate of postage, to abolish the franking privilege, to limit the cost of carrying the mail, and or his intention to move it as a substitute for the pending bill to abolish the franking privilege. The bill makes a reduction of the postage to one cent for haif ounce letters, and substitutes for the franking privilege a system of stamped envelopes. Ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Werner introduced, a joint Presculution directs.

Mr. Warner introduced a joint fresolution direct-ing that the census marshals shall not be required to take any oaths other than the one prescribed in the Census act of 1850, and one to support their State Constitution and the United States Constitu-

Mr. Beaman, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the claims of the Brazilian Mail Steamship Company, and that it be referred to the Committee of Claims. So ordered.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the conference committee on the Deficiency bill, made a report, which was read. He stated that the main points in the report were four—as to the Marine Hospital at Chicago, the Custom House at St. Paul, and the New York and Boston Post Offices, and offered to give any explanation that might be asked on those points.

on those points.

Mr. Morgan wished action to be postponed until the report was printed, and criticized the fact that the member of the Committee on Appropriations who had reported the bill (Mr. Lawrence) had not been given charge of the bill in the conference com-

mittee.

The Speaker explained that the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Lawrence, was absent when the bill was considered in the House, and that therefore the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had taken charge of it. It was therefore proper and according to all parliamentary rules that the gentleman (Mr. Dawas) should have charge of it in the conference committee. He asked whether it was a satisfactory explanation.

Mr. Morgan expressed himself satisfied with it.

The Speaker asked whether the other gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lawrence) considered that his rights had been wronged by not being put on that conference committee.

ence committee.

Mr. Lawrence replied somewhat hesitatingly that he was not sufficiently acquainted with parliamentary precedents to know whether they had been or not. (Laughter.)

Mr. Farnsworth, in reference to the Chicago Ma-

rine Hospital, remarked that he had very good authority for saying that the building now being erected was entirely untit for the use to which it was

estined. Mr. Judd asked Mr. Farnsworth to state his au-

Mr. Farnsworth preferred to give the names of

Mr. Morgan argued that the House should not be called upon to vote on large appropriations without an opportunity of understanding them. He wished to have the report printed. He regretted that the gentleman (Mr. Dawes) had forgotten the role which he had assumed some time ago as the guardian of the Treasury.

e Treasury.
Mr. Randall called attention to the appropriation for the New York Post Office, which the Honse had fixed at \$400,000 which the Senate had raised to \$800,000, and which the conference report raised to \$1,000,000, and so as to the Boston Post Office.

Mr. Dawes explained the matter, which was further discussed by Messrs. Butler (Mass.) and Farnsworth.

worth.

The report of the Post Office Committee on the subject having been read, Mr. Butler (Mass.) said he was informed that that report had never been considered in the committee.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) undoubtedly knew more about the business of all the committees of the House than those committees themselves knew. (Laughter.)

House than those committees themselves knew. (Langhter.)

It was very strange that the report had not been considered in committee when it was signed by six members of it. That committee considered two and a half millions as sufficient for the New York Post Office and one million for the Boston Post. Office, but so much money had been already badly spent on these buildings that those estimates were probably too low. If the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General would do their duty under the provision reported by the conference committee and require bids and give contracts to the lowest responsible bidders, the cost might be brought down to the amounts recommended by the Post Office Committee, and at all events he thought it best to concur in the report of the conference committee.

mittee.

Mr. Lawrence remarked that the conference report recommended agreeing in a lump to seventeem Senate amendments which the House had rejected, and to six additional appropriations, and said he objected to acting on the report unless the chairman (Mr. Dawes) explained every item, or unless the report was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. He would never give his vote to an appropriations. He would never give his vote to an appropriation of three millions for any one building in the republic until the national debt was provided for, or until the great water communications of the country were improved as they ought to be, as they were much more necessary than those public buildings.

Mr. O'Neill desired to know how hard the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) had struggled to keep down these appropriations, whether he had equalled his efforts in that direction on the Narah Appropriation bill?

Appropriation bill?

Mr. Dawes replied that he felt that he did, except as to the appraisers' stores in Philadelphia (Laughter.) He had thought that he would let up a little

on them.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), a member of the conference committee, suggested that Mr. Dawes should let the matter go over till to-morrow, and let the report be printed in the meantime.

Mr. Dawes said he had no objection to let that

notion be made. Mr. Allison made the motion and moved the previous question on it.

The House refused to second the previous ques-

tion. Mr. Dawes then moved the previous question on the adoption of the report. Seconded.

FROM THE STATE.

The Miners' Strike.
POTTSVILLE, April 15.—A despatch appeared. in a Philadelphia paper yesterday, stating that several large operators would resume work on Monday next on the workingmen's terms, which is false. The operators are more than ever determined to adhere to their demands. In the meantime arrangements have been made to supply parties on the line of the Reading Road with coal from the Lehigh at fair rates. The Palo Alto relling mill, according to the Journal of this morning, have contracted for coal to be delivered at this point for four dollars.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Terrible Rallway Accident. Boston, April 15.—Last evening, Bridget Dolan and her sister Ann, and Mrs. Jane Doran, residents of North Cambridge, while walking on the Boston and Maine Railroad, were struck by an incoming train on the Mystic Drawbridge, and Mrs. Doran had a leg severed and left on the track, her body falling into the water, where it disappeared.

One of the Misses Dolan had a leg severed and sustained other injuries. She was conveyed to the hospital. The third sister was uninjured.

Death of a Puglilat. Harry Ayres, an Englishman, who formerly had some notoriety as a pugilist, was found. dead last night in a doorway in Sudbury street.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire at Medina, Ohlo.

CLEVELAND, April 15 .- It is reported here that the greater portion of the town of Medina, in this State, was destroyed by fire last night. No particulars have been received yet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, April 15, 1870.

In consequence of the holiday the business

and financial transactions were of a limited and irrregular character. There was no meeting of the Stock Board, and we have therefore no Money market to report.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, April 15 .- The closing of the Commercial Exchange, the banks, insurance offices, and many stores has partially suspended trade. No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at \$27 per ton,

without finding buyers. Cotton moves slowly at 23@2314c, for middling. In Flour, Corn Meal, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, the transactions were unimportant. Whisky is offered at \$1.02@1.03 in iron-bound pack-

ages without sales. New York Produce Market.

New York. April 16.—Cotton, no market. Figure quiet, but without decided change. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn scarce and a shade firmer; new mixed Western, \$1.67.@110; new yellow Jersey and Penn

sylvania, \$1:13@1-14; new yellow Western, \$1:12. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork firm; mess, \$28; prime, \$20@21. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet but firm at \$1:63. Bultimore Produce Market.

BALTHORE, April 15.—Cotton dull and nominal and unchanged. Flour firm and fairly active, but prices are unchanged. Wheat firm; prime to choice Maryland red, \$1.45@1.50. Corn—white, \$1.03@1.45; yellow, \$1.08. Coats, 62c. Rye, \$1.05. Provisions firm and unchanged, Whisky more firm at \$1.01.61.102. @1.02.

-With two exceptions, all the rum made in the United States is distilled in Massachusetts, and the distilleries are situated in Boston and the immediate vicinity. The Boston Post, in a recent review of the trade in New England rum, says that the greater part of the expert is sent to the African coast, and points with pride to the cargo of a recent bark, which consisted of tobacco, rum, and four missionaries, one being a woman.

-A Florida correspondent of the Boston Transcript treats of the humbug about oranges. He wishes somebody would take up this branch of business, for the orange groves of which we hear so much in the letters of enthusiastic tourists are few and far between. Imagine the dis-ists are few and far between. Imagine the dis-may of a raw emigrant to the orange-scented country, when on landing he runs to the first fruit store for oranges, and finds them selling at \$1 a dozen.